

(Secs. 1-4.)

BOMBAY ACT No. II OF 1906.¹

[29th October, 1906.]

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the powers and procedure of Mámlatdárs' Courts.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the powers and procedure of Mámlatdárs' Courts; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Mámlatdárs' Courts Act, 1906. Short title.

(2) It shall extend to the whole of the Bombay Presidency, except the City of Bombay and Aden. Local extent.

Bom. III of 1876.

2. The Mámlatdárs' Courts Act, 1876, is hereby repealed.

Repeal of Bom. III of 1876.

3. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context, Interpretation.

(a) the word "Mámlatdár" shall include any Revenue-officer exercising for the time being the powers of a Mámlatdár, of a Mukhtyáarkár, or of a Mahálkari, and any other person who may be specially authorized by the Governor in Council to exercise the powers of a Mámlatdár under this Act; and

(b) the words "plaintiff" and "defendant" shall include
(i) a pleader duly appointed to act on behalf of such plaintiff or defendant, and

(ii) the recognized agent of a plaintiff or defendant as defined in section 37 of the ² Code of Civil Procedure.

XIV of 1882.

4. (1) The Governor in Council may, by notification in the Bombay Government Gazette, appoint in any táluká a Joint Mámlatdár under this Act who shall be invested with co-extensive powers and a concurrent jurisdiction with the Mámlatdár, except that he shall dispose of such suits only as he may receive from the Mámlatdár. Power to appoint Joint Mámlatdár.

(2) The Mámlatdár is hereby empowered to transfer to the Joint Mámlatdár for disposal any suit under this Act the plaintiff in which has been presented to the Mámlatdár under section 7, and to re-transfer to his own file any such suit, of which the Joint Mámlatdár is, owing to death, sickness or any other cause, unable to dispose. Power of Mámlatdár to transfer suits to the Joint Mámlatdár.

(3) The Governor in Council may delegate his powers under sub-section (1) to the Commissioner. Delegation of powers to Commissioner.

¹ For Statement of Objects and Reasons, see Bombay Government Gazette, 1905, Pt. VII, p. 520; for Report of Select Committee, see *ibid.*, 1906, Pt. VII, p. 5, and for Proceedings in Council, see *ibid.*, 1905, Pt. VII, p. 578; *ibid.*, 1906, Pt. VII, pp. 31 and 189.

² See Act 14 of 1882 as modified up to 1st December, 1899.

³ For instance of such a notfn., see Bombay Government Gazette, 1907, Vol. I, p. 409.

(Sec. 5.)

Powers of
Mámlatdárs'
Courts.

5. (1) Every Mámlatdár shall preside over a Court, which shall be called a Mámlatdár's Court, and which shall, subject to the provisions of sections 6 and 26, have power, within such territorial limits as may from time to time be fixed by the Governor in Council, to give immediate possession of any lands or premises used for agriculture or grazing, or trees, or crops, or fisheries, or to restore the use of water from any well, tank, canal or water-course, whether natural or artificial, used for agricultural purposes to any person who has been dispossessed or deprived thereof otherwise than by due course of law, or who has become entitled to the possession or restoration thereof by reason of the determination of any tenancy or other right of any other person, not being a person who has been a former owner or part-owner within a period of twelve years before the institution of the suit of the property or use claimed, or who is the legal representative of such former owner or part-owner :

provided that, if in any case the Mámlatdár considers it inequitable or unduly harsh to give possession of any such property or to restore any such use to a person who has become entitled thereto merely by reason of the determination of any such tenancy or other right, or if it appears to him that such case can be more suitably dealt with by a Civil Court, he may in his discretion refuse to exercise the power aforesaid, but shall record in writing his reasons for such refusal.

Power to
issue injunc-
tion.

(2) The said Court shall also, subject to the same provisions, have power within the said limits, when any person is otherwise than by due course of law disturbed or obstructed, or when an attempt has been made so to disturb or obstruct any person, in the possession of any lands or premises used for agriculture or grazing, or trees, or crops, or fisheries, or in the use of water from any well, tank, canal or water-course, whether natural or artificial, used for agricultural purposes, or in the use of roads or customary ways thereto, to issue an injunction to the person causing, or who has attempted to cause, such disturbance or obstruction, requiring him to refrain from causing or attempting to cause any further such disturbance or obstruction.

Suits to be
filed within
six months.

(3) No suit shall be entertained by a Mámlatdár's Court unless it is brought within six months from the date on which the cause of action arose.

Cause of ac-
tion.

(4) The cause of action shall be deemed to have arisen on the date on which the dispossession, deprivation, or determination, of tenancy or other right occurred ; or on which the disturbance or obstruction, or the attempted disturbance or obstruction, first commenced.

Explanation.—The exercise by a joint owner of any right which he has over the joint property is not a dispossession, or disturbance of possession, of the other joint owner or owners within the meaning of this section.

(Sec. 6.)

Illustration I.

A lets *B* his field to cultivate for a specific period of one or more years. *B* refuses to resign possession after the expiration of that period. *A* can sue for possession in the Mámlatdár's Court at any time within six months from the date of the expiration of the said period, unless *B* is a person who has been a former owner or part-owner within a period of twelve years before the institution of the suit of the property, or who is the legal representative of such former owner or part-owner.

Illustration II.

Bom. V of
1879.

B is a yearly tenant of *A*, who gives him a notice to vacate, as he is bound to do under section 84 of the ¹ Bombay Land-Revenue Code, 1879, at least three months before the end of the then current year of tenancy. At the commencement of the next year *B* refuses to vacate. *A* can sue *B* in the Mámlatdár's Court at any time within six months from the commencement of that year, unless *B* is a person who has been a former owner or part-owner within a period of twelve years before the institution of the suit of the property, or who is the legal representative of such former owner or part-owner.

Illustration III.

A allows *B* the use of water from his well, or from his water-course, for a specific period, at the expiration of which *B* continues to take water from the well or water-course without *A*'s consent. *A* may sue *B* in the Mámlatdár's Court at any time within six months from the expiration of the said period to obtain an injunction to stop *B* from taking the water, unless *B* is a person who has been a former owner or part-owner within a period of twelve years before the institution of the suit of the use of the water, or who is the legal representative of such former owner or part-owner.

Illustration IV.

A and *B* hold lands adjacent to a पाट or फांस, or similar artificial water-course, which has hitherto been exclusively used by *B*. *A* draws water therefrom. *B* may sue in the Mámlatdár's Court, at any time within six months from the date on which *A* commences to take the water, for an injunction to prevent *A* from so doing.

6. The Collector may, after due notice to the parties, by order in writing transfer any suit from any Mámlatdár's Court in his district to any other

Power of
Collector to

¹ Vol. II of this Code, p. 631.

(Secs. 7-10.)

transfer
suits.

Mámlatdár's Court in his district, and the Mámlatdár's Court to which the suit is so transferred shall thereupon exercise jurisdiction in such suit ; but any order issued to village-officers under section 21 shall be issued by the Mámlatdár to whom such village-officers are subordinate.

Suits com-
menced by
plaint.
Contents of
plaint.

7. All suits under this Act shall be commenced by a plaint, which shall be presented to the Mámlatdár in open Court by the plaintiff, and which shall contain the following particulars :—

- (a) the name, age, religion, caste, profession and place of abode of the plaintiff ;
- (b) the name, age, religion, caste, profession and place of abode of the defendant ;
- (c) the nature and situation of the property of which possession or use is sought, or the nature of the injunction to be granted, as the case may be ;
- (d) the date on which the cause of action arose ;
- (e) the circumstances out of which the cause of action arose ; and
- (f) a list of the plaintiff's documents, if any, and of his witnesses, if any, shewing what evidence is required from each witness, and whether such witnesses are to be summoned to attend, or whether the plaintiff will produce them on the day and at the place to be fixed under section 14.

Informal pe-
titions to be
treated as
plaints.

8. Where a petition not in the form of a plaint is presented to the Mámlatdár and the subject matter thereof appears to fall within the scope of section 5, the Mámlatdár shall explain to the person presenting the petition the nature of the reliefs afforded by this Act and shall inquire whether the petitioner desires to obtain relief thereby. If the petitioner expresses a desire so to obtain relief, the Mámlatdár shall endorse the desire on the petition which shall thereupon be deemed to be a plaint presented under section 7.

Examination
of plaintiff
on oath.

9. Where the plaint does not contain the particulars specified in section 7 or is unnecessarily prolix, the Mámlatdár shall forthwith examine the plaintiff upon oath and ascertain from him such of the particulars specified in section 7 as are not clearly and correctly stated in the plaint and shall reduce the examination to writing in the form of an endorsement on or annexure to the plaint which shall thereupon be deemed to be part of the plaint. Where the plaintiff requires time to obtain any of the particulars specified in section 7, the Mámlatdár shall grant him such time as may under all the circumstances appear reasonable.

Plaint to be
subscribed
and verified.

10. When the plaint is presented, and has, if necessary, been treated in the manner specified in section 9, the Mámlatdár shall require the plaintiff

(Secs. 11-14.)

to subscribe and verify the plaint in his presence, in open Court, in the manner following, or to the like effect:—

“ I, A. B., the plaintiff, do declare that what is stated in this plaint is true to the best of my information and belief.”

11. (1) The Mámlatdár shall endorse the plaint to the effect that it was duly subscribed and verified. Endorsement
by Mámlat-
dár.

(2) Where the plaintiff cannot write, the verification may be written for him in open Court and he shall affix his mark to his name in token of the authenticity of the verification, and the Mámlatdár shall, in such case, record that the verification was made in his presence at the request of the plaintiff, and that his mark was so affixed. Proceduro
where
plaintiff can-
not write.

12. The Mámlatdár shall reject the plaint

Rejection of
plaint.

(a) where the plaintiff declines to make a statement on oath under section 9; or

(b) where the plaintiff is willing to make or has made a statement on oath under section 9, but fails to furnish the particulars specified in section 7 within the time fixed under section 9 or altogether;
or

(c) where it appears upon the face of the plaint,

(i) that the property or use claimed is not one of the kind specified in section 5, or

(ii) that the cause of action arose more than six months before the plaint was presented; or

(d) where the plaintiff declines to subscribe or verify the plaint as required by sections 10 and 11.

13. Where it appears to the Mámlatdár that the subject of the plaint is not within his jurisdiction, he shall return the plaint to be presented in the proper Court. Return of
plaint.

14. (1) Where a plaint is admissible, the Mámlatdár shall receive and file it. He shall then fix a convenient day and place for the trial of the case, and shall issue, at the expense of the plaintiff, notice in the form of schedule A to the defendant. He shall then require the plaintiff to appear with his documents, if any, and witnesses, if any, on the day and at the place fixed. Proceduro
where plaint
admissible.

(2) The date to be fixed for the trial of the case shall not be earlier than ten days, nor later than fifteen days, from the day on which the notice is issued, except for sufficient reason to be recorded in writing by the Mámlatdár with his own hand.

(3) The place to be fixed for the trial of the case may be in the Mámlatdár's office, or at or near the scene of dispute, or at any other spot that the Mámlatdár considers convenient to the parties.

(Secs. 15-17.)

Attendance
of witnesses.

15. (1) Where either party requires any witness to be summoned to appear on the day and at the place fixed, the Mámlatdár shall issue a summons for that purpose.

(2) The Mámlatdár may issue, after recording his reasons in writing, a warrant for the arrest of any such witness if at such time he fails to appear and the summons is proved to have been duly served in time to admit of his appearing in accordance therewith and no reasonable excuse is offered for such failure.

(3) The payment of the cost incurred in thus procuring the attendance of witnesses shall be regulated in accordance with the rules that may from time to time be in force in regard to the attendance of witnesses in Subordinate Civil Courts.

Where plain-
tiff makes
default, plaintiff
to be re-
jected with
costs.

16. (1) Where the plaintiff fails to attend, or to produce his documents, if any, or to adopt measures to procure the attendance of his witnesses, if any, on the day and at the place fixed, the Mámlatdár shall reject the plaintiff with costs, whether the defendant appears or not, unless the defendant admits the claim.

Where defen-
dant does
not appear,
case to be
heard *ex*
parte.

(2) Where the plaintiff attends as required by section 14, sub-section (1), but the defendant fails to attend, and the Mámlatdár is satisfied from the evidence before him that the notice has been duly served on the defendant, and in sufficient time to enable the defendant to appear and answer on the day fixed in the notice, he shall proceed to hear and decide the plaintiff *ex parte*:

But case
may be re-
heard on
sufficient
cause being
shown

provided, *firstly*, that, if either party satisfies the Mámlatdár at any time within thirty days from the date of the rejection of a plaintiff under sub-section (1), or of an *ex parte* decision under sub-section (2), that he was prevented by some unavoidable circumstance from attending, or from producing his documents or from adopting measures to procure the attendance of his witnesses, as the case may be, it shall be lawful for the Mámlatdár to issue a notice in the form of Schedule B at the expense of the applicant to the opposite party, and, if still satisfied after hearing the opposite party that the applicant was prevented as alleged, to re-hear the case at such time and place as he may then fix :

or plaintiff
may with-
draw his suit.
When pro-
ceedings may
be adjourn-
ed.

provided, *secondly*, that nothing in the foregoing provisions shall prevent the plaintiff from withdrawing his suit on payment of the defendant's costs.

17. (1) Where, in the case mentioned in sub-section (2) of section 16, the Mámlatdár is not satisfied from the evidence before him that the notice has been duly served on the defendant, and in sufficient time to enable the defendant to appear and answer on the day fixed in the notice, he shall adjourn the trial of the case and issue a fresh notice under section 14, sub-section (1), to the defendant.

(2) Where any witness who has been duly summoned, or for whose arrest a warrant has been issued under sub-section (2) of section 15, fails to

(Secs. 18-19.)

attend on the day and at the place fixed, the Mámlatdár may, if he considers there is sufficient reason, after taking the evidence of those present, adjourn the hearing of the suit from time to time till the attendance of such witness can be enforced.

(3) The Mámlatdár may, for any other sufficient reason to be recorded in writing, adjourn the trial of the case for such time as he thinks fit, but not ordinarily exceeding ten days.

(4) The provisions of sections 15 and 16 shall apply in respect of any day to which the trial of the case may be adjourned under this section, as if such day were the day originally fixed for the trial.

18. (1) A minor may sue or be sued, if he is represented by a natural or duly appointed guardian. Minor may be a party.

(2) The Mámlatdár may, at any stage of the proceedings, order that the name of any person to whom possession or enjoyment of the property or use claimed, or of any part thereof, may have been transferred, or the addition of whom as a party appears necessary in order to enable the Court effectually and completely to adjudicate upon the issues, be added as a plaintiff or defendant, as the circumstances of the case may require : Power to add parties.

provided that no person shall be added as a plaintiff without his consent :

provided also that in respect of any person so added, not being a transferee pending the suit, the suit shall for the purposes of section 5, sub-section (3), be deemed to have been instituted on the day when his name was so added.

(3) In case of the death of any party while the suit is pending,

(i) if application is made within one month of such death, the Mámlatdár shall determine summarily who is the legal representative of the deceased party and shall enter on the record the name of such representative ; Procedure in case of death of party.

(ii) if no such application is made, the suit shall abate.

(4) Where the Mámlatdár orders the name of any person to be added as a defendant or enters on the record the name of any person as the legal representative of a deceased defendant, the Mámlatdár shall issue to such person a notice as provided in section 14 ; and the trial shall proceed on the date fixed in such notice.

19. (1) On the day fixed, or on any day to which the proceedings may have been adjourned, the Mámlatdár shall, subject to the provisions of section 16, proceed to hear all the evidence that is then and there before him, and to try the following issues, namely :— Points to be decided by Mámlatdár at hearing.

(a) If the plaintiff avers that he has been unlawfully dispossessed of any property or deprived of any use :—

(1) whether the plaintiff or any person on his behalf or through whom he claims was in possession or enjoyment of the property or use

(Sec. 19.)

claimed up to any time within six months before the suit was filed ;

- (2) whether the defendant is in possession at the time of the suit, and if so whether he obtained possession otherwise than by due course of law ;
- (b) if the plaintiff avers that he is entitled to possession of any property or restoration of any use by reason of the determination of any tenure or other right of the defendant in respect thereof :—
 - (1) whether the defendant is in possession of the property or in the enjoyment of the use by a right derived from the plaintiff or from any person through whom he claims ;
 - (2) whether such right has determined at any time within six months before the suit was filed ;
 - (3) whether the defendant is other than a person who has been a former owner or part-owner within a period of twelve years before the institution of the suit of the property or use claimed, and other than the legal representative of such former owner or part-owner ;
- (c) if the plaintiff avers that he is still in possession of the property, or in the enjoyment of the use, but that the defendant disturbs or obstructs, or has attempted to disturb or obstruct, him in his possession or use :—
 - (1) whether the plaintiff or any person in his behalf is actually in possession or enjoyment of the property or use claimed ;
 - (2) whether the defendant is disturbing or obstructing, or has attempted to disturb or obstruct, him in such possession or enjoyment ;
 - (3) whether such disturbance or obstruction, or such attempted disturbance or obstruction, first commenced within six months before the suit was filed.

Power of Mamlatdár to examine other witnesses and inspect property in dispute.

(2) The Mamlatdár may, after due notice to, and in the presence of, the parties, summon and examine as a witness any person who has not been summoned or produced, and may call for and cause to be proved any document which has not been applied for or produced, by either of the parties, where he considers it expedient in the interests of justice so to do, and may, if he thinks fit, make a personal inspection of the property in dispute in the presence of, or after due notice to, the parties.

Record of proceedings by Mamlatdár.

(3) The Mamlatdár shall with his own hand make or sign a memorandum of the substance of the evidence of each witness as the examination of the witness proceeds, and briefly record his reasons for his finding.

Orders to be passed by

(4) Where the Mamlatdár's finding upon the issues is in favour of the plaintiff, he shall make such order, not being in excess of the powers vested in

(Secs. 20-21.)

him by section 5, as the circumstances of the case appear to him to require; and where his finding is in favour of the defendant, he shall dismiss the suit. In either case the costs of the suit, including the costs of execution, shall follow the decision.

upon decisions in favour of plaintiff and defendant.

20. Every order of the Mámlatdár, whether for rejecting or returning a plaint or whether for allowing or disallowing a claim, shall be endorsed by the Mámlatdár on the plaint and shall be read out by him in open Court, either at once or on some future day of which due notice shall be given to the parties or their pleaders, and brief reasons for the order shall be placed by him on record.

Mámlatdár's order to be endorsed on plaint and read out in open Court.

21. (1) Where the Mámlatdár's decision is for awarding possession or restoring a use, he shall give effect thereto by issuing such orders to the village-officers, or to any subordinate under his control, or otherwise, as he thinks fit:

Mámlatdár's decision how executed.

provided that, notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, where, at the time when a decision is recorded by the Mámlatdár for awarding possession of any land, there is a crop on such land which has been sown by, or at the expense of, the defendant, and the Mámlatdár is satisfied that it has been so sown in good faith, the Mámlatdár may, and if the defendant makes an application for the purpose and furnishes sufficient security, or deposits in Court a sufficient sum, for the payment of the costs of the suit, shall pass an order staying delivery of possession of such land to the plaintiff seeking possession thereof, either

Proviso as to growing crops.

(a) until the plaintiff agrees to take the crop at a valuation, to be made under the orders of the Mámlatdár, according to the value of the crop at such time, including any instalments of the Government assessment which the defendant may have paid for the current year; or

(b) where the plaintiff is unwilling to take the crop at such valuation, until after the expiration of sufficient time for the crop to be gathered by the defendant.

The amount of any valuation made under clause (a) of the proviso to this sub-section shall be paid to the defendant through the Mámlatdár, and shall be recoverable from the plaintiff as an arrear of land-revenue.

(2) Where the Mámlatdár's decision is for granting an injunction, he shall cause the same to be prepared in the form of schedule C, and shall deliver or tender the same then and there to the defendant, if present, or, if the defendant is not present, shall send it to the village-officers, or to any subordinate under his control, to be served upon the defendant.

Mode of serving injunction.

(3) Where the Mámlatdár awards costs, such costs, together with the costs of execution, shall be recoverable from the party ordered to pay them as an arrear of land-revenue.

Recovery of costs awarded.

(Secs. 22-26.)

Disobedience
to an injunc-
tion how
punishable.

(4) Any person disobeying an injunction granted under sub-section (2) shall be punishable under section 188 of the ¹ Indian Penal Code.

XLV of 1860.

Possession
to be given
without pre-
judice to
rights of
parties.

22. Subject to the provisions of section 23, sub-section (2) and section 24, the party to whom the Mámlatdár gives possession, or restores a use, or in whose favour an injunction is granted, shall continue in possession or use until ousted by a decree or order of a competent Civil Court :

provided, *firstly*, that nothing in this section shall prevent the party against whom the Mámlatdár's decision is passed from recovering by a suit in a competent Civil Court mesne profits for the time he has been kept out of possession of any property, or out of enjoyment of any use :

provided, *secondly*, that in any subsequent suit or other proceeding in any Civil Court between the same parties, or other persons claiming under them, the Mámlatdár's decision respecting the possession of any property or the enjoyment of any use or respecting the title to or valuation of any crop dealt with under the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 21, shall not be held to be conclusive.

Bar of
appeal.

23. (1) There shall be no appeal from any order passed by a Mámlatdár under this Act.

Collector's
power to re-
vise Mámlat-
dár's
proceedings.

(2) But the Collector may call for and examine the record of any suit under this Act, and if he considers that any proceeding, finding or order in such suit is illegal or improper, may, after due notice to the parties, pass such order thereon, not inconsistent with this Act, as he thinks fit.

Collector
deemed to be
a Court.

(3) Where the Collector takes any proceedings under this Act he shall be deemed to be a Court under this Act.

Powers of
the Court of
the Judicial
Commissioner
of Sind.

24. The Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind may exercise over Mámlatdárs' Courts in the Province of Sind the powers exercised by the High Court of Bombay, over Mámlatdárs' Courts in other parts of the Bombay Presidency.

Punishment
for verifica-
tion of false
plaint.

25. Any plaintiff subscribing and verifying any plaint under this Act which he either knows or believes to be false, or does not believe to be true, in any material point, shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under section 193 of the ¹ Indian Penal Code.

XLV of 1860.

Bar of cer-
tain suits.

26. No suit shall lie under this Act

(a) against Government or against any officer of Government in respect of any act done or purporting to be done by any such officer in his official capacity, except where acting as a manager or guardian duly constituted under any law for the time being in force ; or

¹ See Act 45 of 1860 as modified up to 1st April, 1903.

(Schedule A.)

- (b) in respect of any dispossession, recovery of possession or disturbance of possession, that has been the subject of previous proceedings, to which the plaintiff or his predecessor in interest was a party, under this Act, or in a Civil Court, or under Chapter XII of the¹ Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

V of 1898.

SCHEDULE A.

FORM OF NOTICE TO BE ISSUED TO THE DEFENDANT UNDER SECTION 14.



No. OF SUIT.

In the Court of the Mamlatdar or

*Plaintiff.**Defendant.*TO DEFENDANT—(*name, age, religion, caste, profession and place of abode*).

WHEREAS (*here enter the name, age, religion, caste, profession and place of abode of the plaintiff*) has instituted a suit in this Court against you (*here state the particulars of the plaint*):

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court at the village of _____ in person or by duly authorized agent on the _____ day of _____ at _____ o'clock m., to answer the above-named plaintiff; and, as the plaint will be finally disposed of on that day, you must adopt measures to produce your documents and procure the attendance of your witnesses at the hour and place above fixed; and you are hereby required to take notice that, in default of such appearance at the before mentioned time and place, the suit will be heard and determined in the absence of yourself and your agent.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 19 .

(Signed)

Mamlatdar.

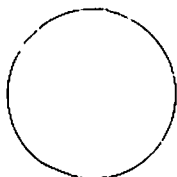
Note.—If you require your witnesses to be summoned by the Court, you should make an application to that effect to the Court without delay, so as to allow of the service of the summonses a reasonable time before the within-mentioned date.

¹ See Act 5 of 1898, as modified up to 1st April, 1903.

(Schedule B.)

SCHEDULE B

FORM OF NOTICE TO BE ISSUED UNDER SECTION 16.



No. OF SUIT.

In the Court of the Mámlatdár of

*Plaintiff.**Defendant.*

TO PLAINTIFF (or DEFENDANT, as the case may be).

WHEREAS, in the suit above specified, instituted in this Court by
 , the Court ordered on the day of last that
 , and the said plaintiff (or defendant, as the case may be) has,
 under date the day of , applied to this Court
 to re-hear the case on the grounds that (here state the grounds) :

This is to give you notice that the said application will be heard and deter-
 mined on the day of at o'clock m.
 at the village of , and you are hereby required to take notice
 that in default of your appearance personally or by agent at the said time
 and place, the application will be heard and determined in your absence and,
 if granted, a time and place for re-hearing the suit will then be fixed.

Dated this day of 19 .

(Signed)

Mámlatdár.

—, .

SCHEDULE C.

FORM OF INJUNCTION TO BE ISSUED UNDER SECTION 21, SUB-SECTION (2).



No. of SUIT.

In the Court of the Mámlatdár of

Plaintiff.

Defendant.

TO DEFENDANT

WHEREAS in the suit above specified the Court has this day found that you have disturbed or obstructed (or that you have attempted to disturb or obstruct) the said plaintiff in his possession of the under-mentioned property (or enjoyment of the under-mentioned use of water or use of roads, or otherwise as the case may be) by (here describe the disturbance or obstruction or attempted disturbance or obstruction found proved) :

You are hereby prohibited from making any further attempt to disturb or obstruct (if necessary set forth the particular kind of disturbance or obstruction which the defendant is enjoined not to repeat) the said plaintiff in his possession of the said property (or otherwise as the case may be) otherwise than in execution of the decree of a competent Civil Court.

Dated this

day of

19 .

(Signed)

Mámlatdár.

BOMBAY ACT No. I of 1907. ¹

[13th August, 1907.]

An Act further to amend the ²Bombay Tramways Act, 1874.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the ²Bombay Tramways Act,

Bom. I of
1874.

¹ For Statement of Objects and Reasons, see Bombay Government Gazette, 1907, Pt. VII, p. 22, and for Proceedings in Council, see *ibid*, 1907, Pt VII, pp. 45 and 113.

² Vol. II of this Code, p. 495.